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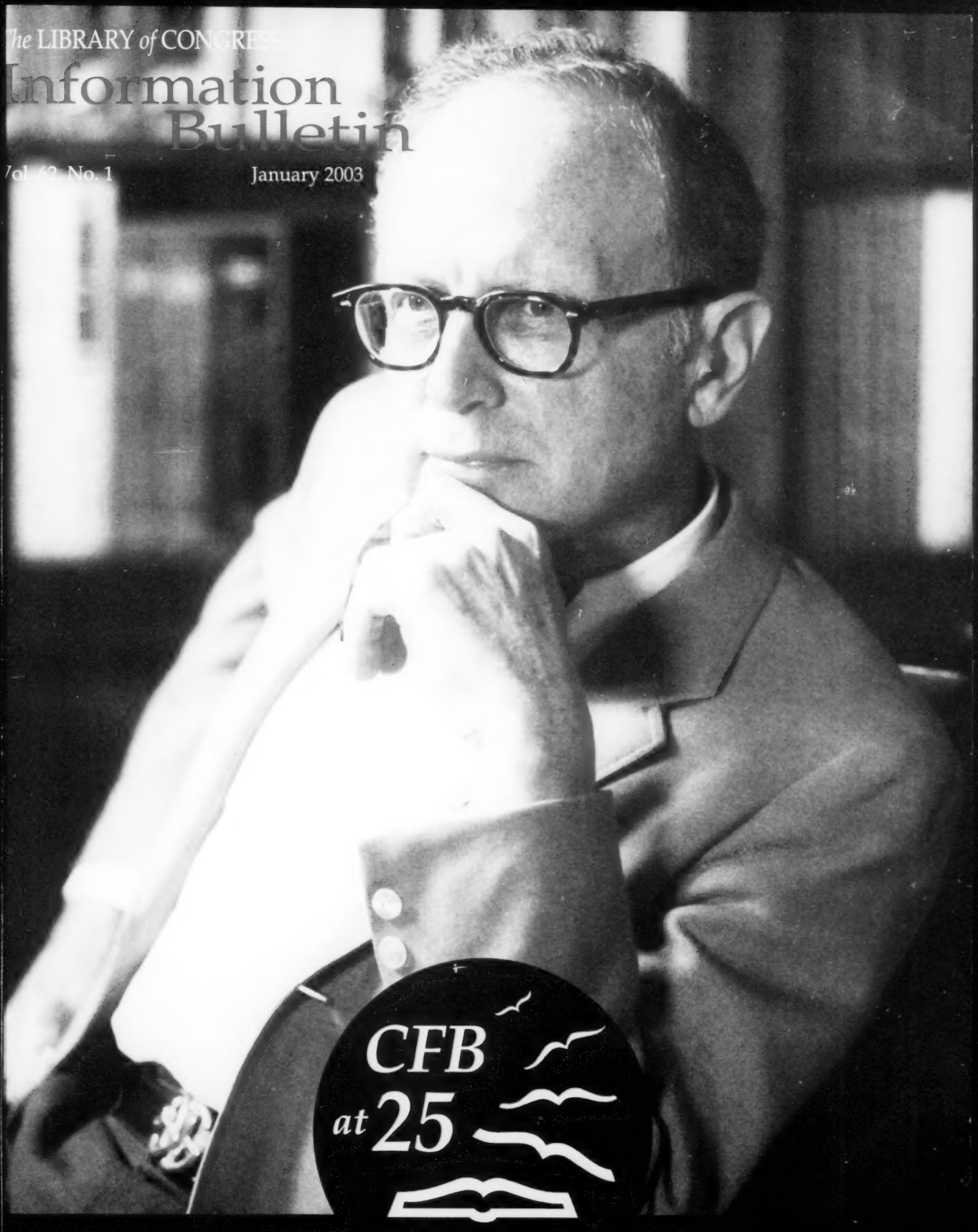


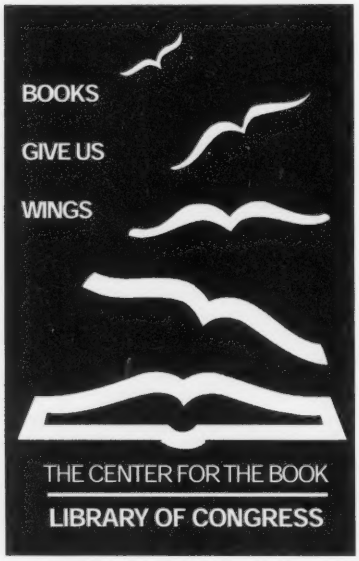
The Center for the Book Celebrates Its 25th Anniversary

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 62, No. 1 January 2003

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



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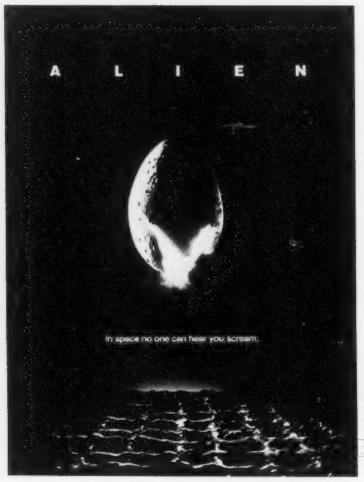

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The Center for the Book's 25th Birthday

Dr. Boorstin and 50 State Affiliates Honored

By HELEN DALRYMPLE

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington welcomed guests to a three-fold celebration of the Center for the Book on Dec. 11, saying the celebration was "as multifaceted as the center itself." The occasion marked the 25th anniversary of the center's creation in the Library in October 1977; the recent approval of its 50th state center affiliate, New Hampshire; and it honored the center's creator, Librarian Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin, Billington's predecessor as Librarian of Congress, with a proclamation of thanks.

"Dan and Ruth are one of the great teams ever to hit this city," said Billington. "They've been a team for 62 years and we're especially honoring them for their vision and their farsightedness in founding the Center for the Book, which now encompasses all 50 states—just as Dan's writing encompasses the whole story of our republic in a particularly dramatic way."

Paul Hogroian

At the anniversary luncheon on Dec. 11, Librarian Billington and John Cole, the center's founding director, presented Librarian Emeritus Boorstin with a proclamation of thanks for his foresight 25 years ago in creating the Center for the Book.

Billington paid tribute to the center's three-member staff—Maurvene D. Williams, Anne Boni and Patricia White—and to its founding director, John Y. Cole. "In the last 25 years John has brought the Center for the Book to its current unique position. It's a remarkably effective national, and indeed international, catalyst for promoting books, reading, literacy, and libraries, and for encouraging scholarly research about the role of books and print culture in our society."

Billington noted that when it was established 25 years ago, the center was an early example of a partnership between the public and private sectors. And today, although its staff is supported by congressionally appropriated funds, its programs are all supported by monies from private individuals, corporations or foundations, or occasionally by transfers of funds from other government agencies.

The center has raised more than $15 million from the private sector in its 25 years of existence, said Billington. He summarized some of the accomplishments of the center—its activities, publications, multi-year reading promotions, and its role in the Library's two National Book Festivals—and mentioned that in the last decade the center has increasingly expanded its international role.

"Centers for the Book have been created in the national libraries of Britain and South Africa, in universities in Scotland and Australia, and most recently, in 22 libraries throughout Russia," Billington said, thanks to the inspiration and efforts of the Library's Center for the Book.

Billington called on some of the special guests and supporters of the Center for the Book to stand and be recognized; they were Pat Schroeder, president of the Association of American Publishers; Robert Martin, director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services; Robert Evanson, president of McGraw-Hill Education and chairman of the Association of American Publishers; Jean Trebbi, executive director of the Florida Center for the Book (whom he called "the first lady of state centers" because she proposed the first state center, in Florida, in 1984); Susan Roman, director of development for the American Library Association; histo-

Paul Hogroian

A luncheon highlight was the presentation to the Library by collectors Jean (left) and Carol Fitzgerald of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., of their "Rivers of America" archives. Their gift is a result of a 1997 Center for the Book symposium about the "Rivers of America" book series, which was published between 1937 and 1974 by Farrar & Rinehart and its corporate successors.

rian Elizabeth Eisenstein, who was the center's first scholar-in-residence and reflects the center's longstanding interest in the history of books and print culture; Brian and Darlene Heidtke, Madison Council members, and Robert Frase, who have been instrumental in establishing endowments for the center; and Virginia Mathews and Cathy Gourley, two of the center's early advisors and current project coordinators.

Cole gave brief remarks, again thanking Dan and Ruth Boorstin and Billington for his support of the Center for the Book. Cole said that "the heart of what we do is the partnership program, and lots of partners are here." He specifically mentioned Tom Phelps, National Endowment for the Humanities; Gail Leftwich, Federation of State Humanities Councils; Anne Trenolone, Laura Bush's office at the White House; Deanna Marcum, president of the Council on Library and Information Resources; Sandy Dolnick, former executive head of FOLUSA (Friends of Libraries); Jennifer Bowser, International Reading Association; Paige Cassidy, AT&T; Eileen Mason, National Endowment for the Arts; Chris Lehman, Book World, Washington Post; and Brent Cantley, Reading is Fundamental.

Finally, Billington introduced the presentation of a special gift to the Library, the "Rivers of America" archives—a collection comprising more than 400 first editions, subsequent printings, related correspondence, audio and video recordings, original art and other materials. The gift resulted from a 1997 Center for the Book symposium at the Library about the "Rivers of America" series of 65 illustrated books published between 1937 and 1974. The gift, which will be kept together as a collection in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division, was made by Carol and Jean Fitzgerald of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Carol Fitzgerald, who with her husband as editor, has written a definitive work on the series which was published by Oak Knoll Press in association with the Center for the Book, said: "Jean and I gave a great deal of thought to where this collection would go over the years—now close to 15 years of collecting, corresponding and writing about the 'Rivers of America' books—and we thought there was only one home for these books and materials, and that would be the Library of Congress. When the paperwork was sent to us, and it mentioned that our gift would be to

"You may wonder why the Library of Congress, which, of all places, is a center for the book, should now become a place for the establishing of the Center for the Book. It is to organize, focus, and dramatize our nation's interest and attention on the book, to marshal the nation's support—spiritual, physical, and fiscal—for the book."

-Daniel J. Boorstin at the first meeting of the National Advisory Board of the newly created Center for the Book, Oct. 20, 1977

the United States of America, it was an emotional moment in my life ... because these books are truly American; they tell the story of America from the early days up to the present day. It is indeed a pleasure to be able to give back to our country what our country has given to us."

Jean Fitzgerald added, "It was a 10-year labor of love—the writing of the book, the research. It's a great honor, and our collection is in the right place."

Billington concluded the celebratory occasion by returning to one of Carol Fitzgerald's earlier remarks.

"When I do sign for an acquisition," said Billington, "I don't sign for the Library of Congress; I sign for the United States of America. It's an amazing thing to me that ... the Congress of the United States has built and sustained this place for 202 years. And sustained not merely a place ... but the general principle that one should gather in and collect as universally as Thomas Jefferson; around his original library, this library is formed. No Medicis, no royal family, nowhere else in the old world or the new has there been such a commitment.

"And if there's one thing that the Center for the Book reminds us of, it is the link between learning and legislature, between libraries and open access to knowledge. We've had a flood of people from eastern Europe ... and they all say that one of the things that most amazes them is that [we] not only have political choice and freedom, but [we also] have the knowledge to exercise freedom responsibly and creatively . We take it for granted in this country, but each generation has to sustain it, keep it going and perpetuate the culture of the book, out of which [comes] democracy, humanism, all the things we value and all the things that make this society the kind that can still give you goose bumps when you hear the national anthem—or sign for the United States of America." ◆

In this 1989 photo, Billington and Cole present Boorstin and his wife Ruth with a copy of "The Republic of Letters," a handsome 115-page compilation of Boorstin's writings and speeches about the importance of books, reading and libraries, written while he was Librarian of Congress.

CFB Reaches 50 State Affiliates

Six new state-wide centers added in 2002

In 2002, the Library of Congress approved the establishment of six new statewide centers for the book for affiliation with its national Center for the Book: New York, Iowa, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Delaware and New Hampshire. As a result, the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, in its 25th anniversary year, accomplished one of its major goals—the development of a national reading promotion network through affiliated centers representing each of the 50 states. A District of Columbia Center for the Book became part of the national center's reading promotion network in 2000.

In announcing New Hampshire's approval, Librarian of Congress James Billington said: "This is a significant achievement to have all 50 states in formal partnership with the Library of Congress in promoting books, reading and the power of knowledge in a democracy. We look forward to the participation of all the state centers in our third National Book Festival on Saturday, Oct. 4, 2003, in Washington, D.C."

Recently Approved State Centers

The South Dakota Humanities Council is the host of the new South Dakota Center for the Book. Its application was approved in May 2002. The new center is developing an independent Web site, implementing a pilot "Prime Time Family Reading Program," and has started promoting South Dakota's "community of the book" through the humanities council's speaker's bureau. Future projects will include a state literary map, workshops for aspiring writers, book and publishing arts programs, and a statewide clearinghouse, via its Web site, for book, reading, and literacy programs.

The Providence Public Library is the home of the Rhode Island Center for the Book, which was approved in September. The center's purpose is "to celebrate, honor, and promote interest in books, reading, and the literary and book arts culture and heritage of the state of Rhode Island." It will help support "Reading Across Rhode Island," for which the Providence Public Library is the lead state agency. Other projects will include the application and extension of continuing national Center for the Book projects and themes such as "Telling America's Stories," "Letters About Literature," and "River of Words," as well as "Mother Goose Asks Why," the national project sponsored by the Vermont Center for the Book.

The Delaware Center for the Book, hosted by the Delaware Division of Libraries/State Library, was also approved last September. It has become one of the sponsors of Delaware Reads, a statewide reading initiative, and supports programs such as the Delaware Blue Hen Award for Children's Literature, the Summer Library Reading Program and the Delaware celebration of International Literacy Day.

The New Hampshire Center for the Book, approved in December, is located at the New Hampshire State Library in Concord. The new center will serve as an umbrella and clearinghouse for the activities of New Hampshire's community of the book, initially focusing on coordinating, promoting, and expanding existing programs. Plans are being developed for the creation and development of a centralized, statewide Web site for those interested in books, reading, literacy, and for libraries throughout the state; an interactive, online Literary Map of New Hampshire, also to be produced in a print version; a Bookchat Listserv; and in cooperation with the American Canadian Cultural Exchange Commission, a Franco-American Book Festival.

Pleased with the creation of the new Delaware Center for the Book are Delaware State Librarian Anne E. C. Norman (center), senior librarian Patty Langley (left) and Kathy Graybeal, administrative librarian.

The Centers for the Book in the 50 States and the District of Columbia

[State. Year of approval. Host institution/organization. Web site. Name of coordinator, contact information]

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Promoting Books and Reading

Nationally, Internationally, and in the States

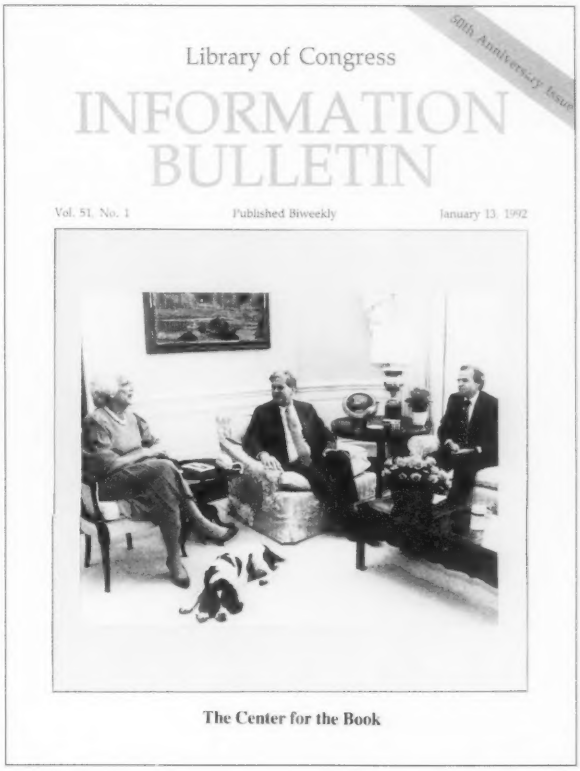
By JOHN Y. COLE

Introduction: The Center's Establishment and Early Years

In "A Design for an Anytime, Do-It-Yourself, Energy-Free Communication Device," a 1974 article in Harper's Magazine, historian Daniel J. Boorstin praised the "wonderful, the uncanny, the mystic simplicity" of the book. The next year President Gerald R. Ford named Boorstin as the 12th Librarian of Congress, and two years later, Boorstin proposed legislation to Congress to establish a Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. With the enactment of Public Law 95-129, approved on Oct. 13, 1977, Congress endorsed a program to "stimulate public interest and research in the role of the book in the diffusion of knowledge." President Jimmy Carter approved the legislation to indicate his "commitment to scholarly research and to the development of public interest in books and reading."

The Boorstin initiative for a Center for the Book was endorsed by a Publishers Advisory Group, one of eight outside advisory bodies established in 1976 as part of a year-long Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning that was chaired by this writer. Dan Lacy of McGraw-Hill headed the Publishers Advisory Group, which urged the Library to create "a new body to fill and greatly to enlarge the role of the former National Book Committee," which had promoted books, reading, and libraries from 1954-1974 with support from the publishing community.

The legislation creating the center authorized the Librarian of Congress to raise private funds to support the center's activities; indeed, there was an understanding with Congress that the center's program would be privately funded. The first contribution, $20,000 from McGraw-Hill, was used in 1977 and 1978 to convene four planning meetings to discuss the new center and its potential activities. Other major contributors in 1978 were Time-Life Books and Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard Jr.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The Center for the Book

One of the first items of business for first lady Barbara Bush on Jan. 30, 1989, was to invite Librarian James Billington and John Cole to the White House to ask how she could help in the Center for the Book's forthcoming Year of the Young Reader national reading promotion campaign. She immediately accepted an invitation to become the campaign's honorary chair and subsequently agreed to serve in the same capacity in the Year of the Lifetime Reader (1991) and Explore New Worlds-READ (1992).

Today, the Library of Congress funds the center's four full-time staff positions, but its entire program and all of its individual projects are supported by private contributions from individuals, corporations, or foundations, or transfers of funds from other government agencies.

The Center for the Book's 25-year history, summarized below, reflects two simultaneous trends since the center's creation: the gradual emergence of reading promotion and literacy as major concerns of the U.S. book, library and educational communities; and the gradual "decentralization" of the Center for the Book idea and projects to the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Books, Reading & Technology

Television was the dominant communications technology of the mid-1970s, and one of Boorstin's immediate goals was for the Center for the Book "to do something more to integrate television and the printed word within the educational process." In 1978 the belief that television was a promising vehicle for promoting books and reading was controversial; today, it is taken for granted. The Center for the Book soon became a pioneer in using new media to remind people of the "wonderful world of books."

Immediately following its first symposium, "Television, the Book, and the Classroom," held at the Library on April

27-28, 1978, the center developed a joint promotion with CBS Television: 30-second Read More About It! messages following major CBS programs. Similar projects with cable, public television and other commercial television networks soon followed. The center prepared nearly 400 Read More About It messages for CBS Television before the project ended in 1999.

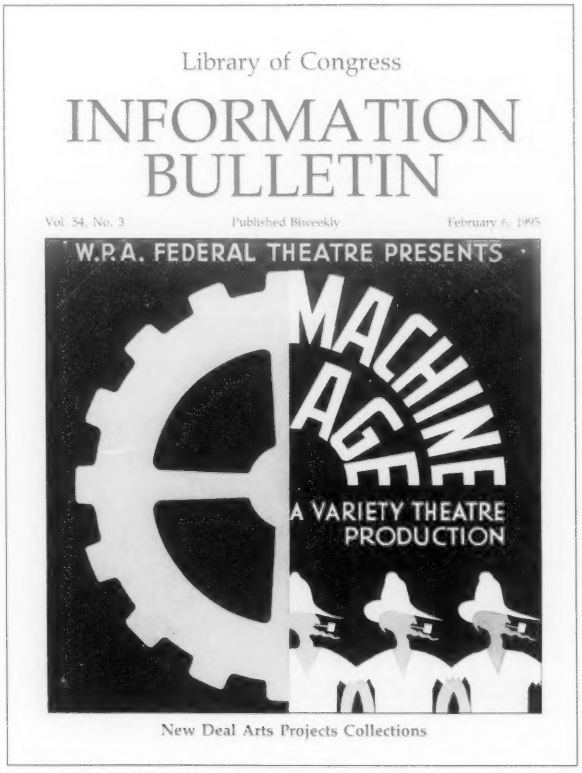
In 1983, Congress authorized a Center for the Book study about "the changing role of the book in the future." A major conclusion focused on the threat, not of technology, but of "the twin menaces of illiteracy and aliteracy—the inability to read and lack of the will to read," two menaces that had to be defeated "if our citizens are to remain free and qualified to govern themselves." New technologies were to be enlisted "with cautious enthusiasm in a national commitment to keep the culture of the book alive."

Today the center continues its interest in technology and print culture through different projects and programs, often with state centers. Read More About It! continues on the Internet via American Memory's Learning Page, where users interested in learning more about digitized Library of Congress collections can find reading lists from the Center for the Book that send them to their local libraries and bookstores to "Read More About It!"

The Study of Books, Printing, and Libraries

From the outset, it was expected that the Center for the Book would encourage the traditional, scholarly study of books and of the role of books in society. And it has. Approximately one-third of the Center for the Book's 107 publications since 1978 (54 books and 53 pamphlets) have been on historical topics. Today the center is a key organization in the new scholarly field of "book history."

Fifteen librarians, scholars, publishers, collectors, and editors from throughout the United States met at the Library on April 13-14, 1978, to discuss contributions the new center might make to the history of books, printing, and libraries—and to what was beginning to be called "print culture studies." Lectures, conferences, and publications began almost immediately. In 1979 book historian Elizabeth Eisenstein became the center's first resident scholar. "The Early Illustrated Book," the center's first major scholarly conference (1980), honored the great Library of Congress donor Lessing J. Rosenwald. In 1994, the center won an award for its contribution to book and printing history from the American Printing History Association, and it hosted the second annual conference of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing (SHARP). In 1998, it hosted a program marking the 50th anniversary of the American Library Association's Library History Round Table.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A VARIETY THEATRE PRODUCTION
New Deal Arts Projects Collections

The New Deal Arts projects of the 1930s and the 1940s were the topic of a Dec. 8-9, 1995, Center for the Book program, "Amassing American 'Stuff': The Library of Congress's New Deal Arts Collections." Twenty-one veterans or observers of the New Deal arts projects and curators from throughout the Library came together for two days of interviews, reminiscing, and discussion.

The International Role

The Center for the Book's international program had two "founding impulses:" (1) the Library of Congress is a "world library," acquiring materials in most formats and most languages from most countries; and (2) when the center was founded, "the international flow of books" was an important topic of concern to publishers and librarians alike. On February 23, 1978, in cooperation with the Association of American Publishers (AAP), the center sponsored a meeting to explore issues related to the international flow of books and about how it might become a useful catalyst in U.S. government international book and library programs.

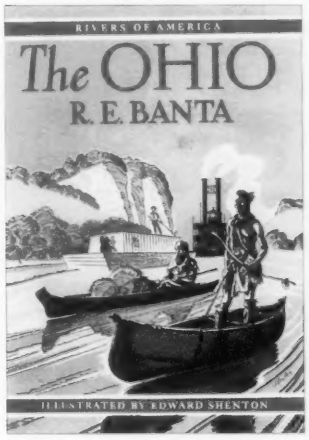
With support from the U.S. International Communications Agency (USICA), a 1979 conference at the East-West Center in Hawaii on "The International Flow of Information: A Trans-Pacific Perspective" culminated in a two-week tour to the United States for the 17 participants from 12 East Asian and Pacific Rim countries. In 1983, the center sponsored and published "U.S. Books Abroad: Neglected Ambassadors," a study by publisher Curtis G. Benjamin. From 1987-1994, in cooperation with the U.S. Information Agency, the center helped organize and staff a U.S. government exhibit booth at the Frankfurt Book Fair. From 1987 to

the present, the center has helped inspire comparable book and reading centers in libraries and educational institutions in England, South Africa, Scotland, Australia and Russia.

Honoring Books & Book People

Shortly after its creation, the center began organizing and hosting events that honored "the book," important individuals in the book world, and notable series of books.

In 1979, the center and the Authors League of America sponsored "The Book," a lecture by historian Barbara Tuchman, a member of the Center for the Book's first National Advisory Board. Other programs have included: "Books in Action: The Armed Services Editions," a 1983 celebration of the 40th anniversary of the paperbacks distributed to American servicemen and servicewomen during World War II; "Amassing American Stuff," a 1995 symposium and oral history project featuring the publications and participants in the New Deal Arts projects of the 1930s and early 1940s, with a special emphasis on the Federal Writers Project (1935-1943) and its publications; and "Rivers of America," a 1997 symposium and oral history project marking the 60th anniversary of the 65-volume series of illustrated books about American rivers published between 1937-1974.



'Rivers of America'

The Center for the Book's April 9-10, 1997, program about the history of the "Rivers of America" book series (65 titles, published between 1937-1974), led to the recent gift to the Library by Carol and Jean Fitzgerald of their "Rivers of America" archives (see p. 4). Pictured here is the cover of "Ohio" (Rinehart & Company, 1949).

The Community of the Book

As its program grew in the early 1980s, the center began to gather and publish information about its organizational partners. Its first directory was "U.S. International Book Programs 1981," a 61-page booklet that described 32 organizations and their programs. Between 1986 and 1993, it published three editions of "The Community of the Book: A Directory of Organizations and Programs." The third edition (1993), a 150-page book, provided detailed descriptions of the programs of 109 organizations, by then all "reading promotion partners" of the Center for the Book. The introduction, "Is There a Community of the Book?" by this writer, asserts that indeed there is such a community; it stretches from the people who create books, the authors, through book designers, publishers, printers, booksellers, distributors, librarians, scholars, educators and students, to the general public and especially to the reader. The Center for the Book attempts to harness the energies and organizational skills of book professionals and the entire "community of the book" to bring authors and readers closer together.

Directory information about the Center for the Book's organizational partners, state centers, and many other national and international organizations concerned with books, reading, literacy and libraries is now available on the center's Web site (**www.loc.gov/cfbook**) It includes links to other Web sites whenever possible. More than 300 organizations are included.

Promoting Reading

The concept of "reading promotion," while not well-known when the Center for the Book was established, nevertheless was an "implied" national mission for the new organization. In 1981, the center launched Books Make a Difference, the first in a series of reading promotion projects that also incorporated themes that other organizations were encouraged to use, such as Read More About It! and A Nation of Readers.

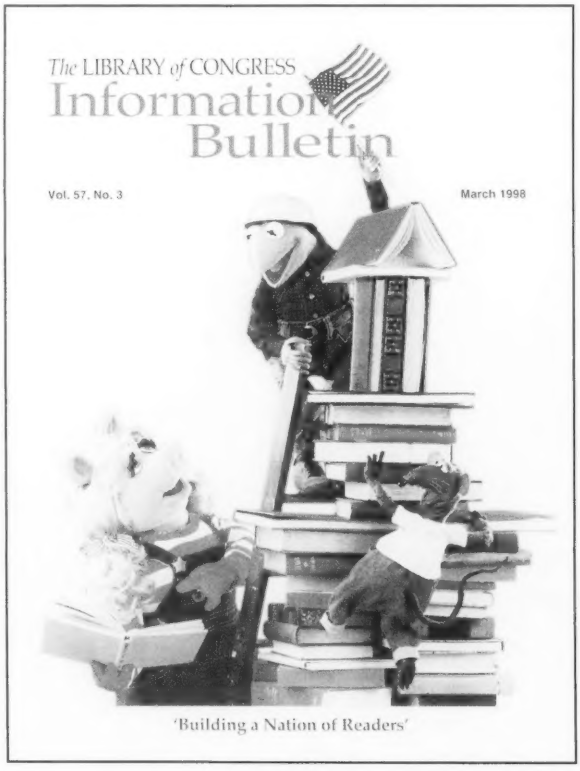
In 1987, the center launched its first national reading promotion campaign, "The Year of the Reader." From 1989-1992, first lady Barbara Bush was honorary chair of three other national campaigns: "Year of the Young Reader," Year of the Lifetime Reader, and "Explore New Worlds—Read!" First lady Laura Bush is honorary chair of Telling America's Stories, the campaign for 2001-2003.

Also in 1987, the center initiated its "national reading promotion partners'" program. Today more than 90 national organizations—private and governmental— concerned with promoting reading and literacy are Center for the Book partners. Each is encouraged to share program information and to use Center for the Book promotional themes and organizational networks to benefit their own projects.

State Centers

State centers were not part of the original Center for the Book plan. While the idea had been discussed as early as 1979 at a national Center for the Book program in California, the first formal proposal for an affiliated state center was submitted in 1984 by Broward County Library in Fort Lauderdale. Florida's argument that the national Center for the Book's mission needed grassroots advocates at the state level was persuasive, and the Florida Center for the Book was established the same year. Basic guidelines for state centers were created: each needs to be statewide in its book, reading, and literacy promotion activities and to raise its own funds; and each must use its affiliation with the Library of Congress judiciously as both incentive and leverage in obtaining statewide involvement and support. Most state centers have an institutional home—a state library, a large public library system, a university or a state humanities council. State centers must apply to renew their affiliation every three years, outlining in their applications past accomplishments as well as future programming and funding plans.

In 1987, when James H. Billington became Librarian of Congress, there were ten affiliated state centers. With the approval of the New Hampshire Center for the Book in December 2002, the total number of affiliates reached 50—in addition to the D.C. Center for the Book, which is hosted by the District of Columbia Public Library. Today the most popular state programs are state book festivals; state book awards; the creation of state literary maps and state author data bases; state literary landmark projects; the "Letters About Literature" project, which promotes student essay contests about how books and authors helped shape or change a student's life; and "One Book" projects in which an entire community reads and discusses a single book.



The Muppets were featured in the poster and bookmarks produced by the Center for the Book and the American Library Association for Building a Nation of Readers, the center's national reading promotion theme for 1997-2000. Reproduced courtesy of the Jim Henson Co.

Promoting Libraries

In the mid-1980s, the American Library Association (ALA) and other library groups began a renewed public relations effort on behalf of libraries. Because the Center for the Book's state affiliate program was underway, the center was a natural and willing partner. In 1985, the ALA chose A Nation of Readers, a Center for the Book promotion theme, as its theme for National Library Week and for a traveling photography exhibition co-sponsored with the center. The next year the center hosted its first annual Library of Congress reception to celebrate National Library Week and became a supporter of Banned Books Week.

From 1987 to the present, the center has hosted programs and sponsored publications on many library-related topics, including the role of the public library; libraries and scholarly communication; libraries and learning opportunities for children; libraries and Head Start programs; "USIA Libraries Abroad" (1993); the history of libraries in Washington, D.C.; libraries and literacy; and the history of national libraries. In 1996 the University of New Mexico Press published, in association with the center, "Library: The Drama Within," a book featuring photographs of 48 libraries around the world by Diane Asseo Griliches. In the spring of 2003, the center will host a joint ALA-Library of Congress traveling photography exhibit, "Beyond Words: Celebrating America's Libraries."

Promoting Literacy

When the Center for the Book was established, "literacy" promotion was not yet a popular concept. In 1980, the center sponsored its first program that specifically mentioned the topic: "Literacy in Historical Perspective," a conference that emphasized how historical research about literacy could help contemporary policymakers. The center's literacy promotion efforts began with its 1989 Year of the Young Reader campaign. Aided by a presidential proclamation and the efforts of honorary chair First lady Barbara Bush, the campaign enlisted several dozen literacy and reading promotion organizations as Center for the Book partners.

In 1992, the center launched a five-year Library-Head Start program to demonstrate how libraries that serve young children can work with Head Start teachers in children's literacy

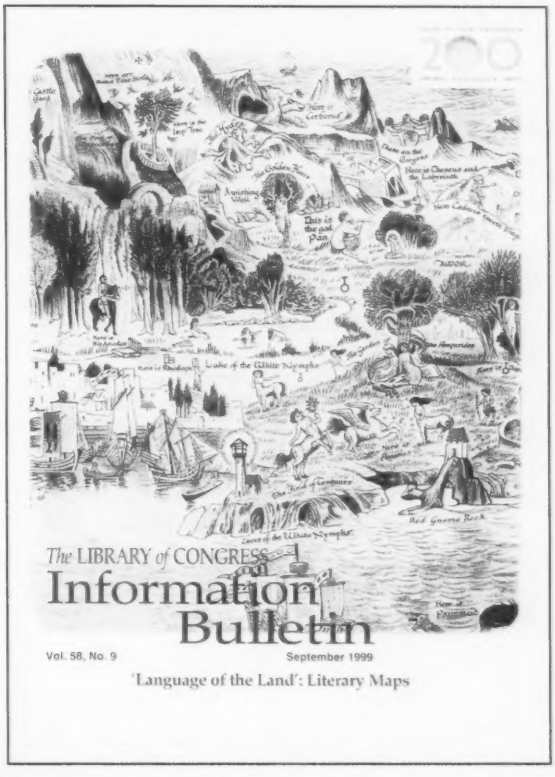
and language development projects. In 1996, it supported and published a major report that urged the strengthening of adult literacy programs in public libraries. Since 1998, the center's major literacy effort has been its administration of the Viburnum Foundation Family Literacy project, which provides for the planning and promotion of family literacy programs among rural public libraries and their community partners. More than 175 small public libraries have participated in the project.

The National Book Festival

The Center for the Book played a key role in the first two National Book Festivals, which were held in 2001 and 2002 in Washington, D.C. Hosted by first lady Laura Bush, the Festival is organized and sponsored by the Library of Congress.

In late summer and early autumn of 2002, 22 state centers hosted events and programs that promoted the forthcoming National Book Festival. The events were funded by grants to the national Center for the Book from AT&T and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

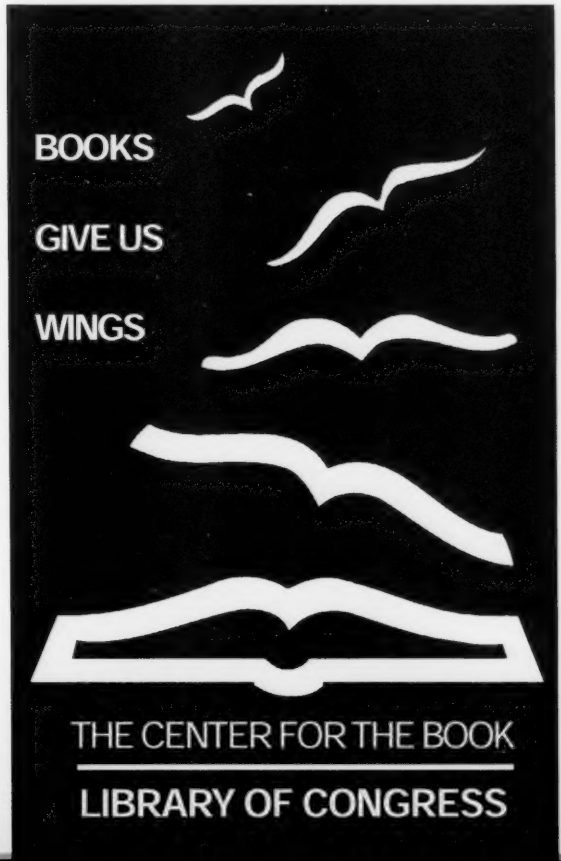
The Center for the Book's efforts focus on the festival's author and reading promotion programs. At the 2002 Festival, there were five pavilions for author and storytelling performances and two reading promotion pavilions: the "Let's Read America" pavilion at which 60 of the Center for the Book's organizational partners distributed information about their programs; and the Pavilion of the States, highlighting information about library, literacy, and reading promotion projects in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four U.S. territories. Most of the state tables were staffed by people from the state—state librarians, center for the book coordinators, representatives from state societies based in the Washington, D.C., area, or staff members from Congressional offices.



Promoting the creation of literary maps for schools, libraries, and homes has been an important Center for the Book reading promotion project since 1992, when it received a major grant from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund for "Language of the Land," a traveling exhibition of literary maps from the Library's collections. Pictured here is one of the more than 225 literary maps depicted in a subsequent publication, "Language of the Land: The Library of Congress Book of Literary Maps" (1999).

The National Book Festival is strengthening the Center for the Book by reinforcing its current programs and by expanding its reach to include new audiences and organizational partners. It is helping the center come closer to fulfilling the ambitious vision expressed of it by Boorstin at the planning meeting held at the Library of Congress on Oct. 20, 1977, one week after the center was founded: "You may wonder why the Library of Congress, which, of all places on earth, is a center for the book, should now become a place for the establishing of the Center for the Book. It is to organize, focus, and dramatize our nation's interest and attention on the book, to marshal the nation's support—spiritual, physical, and fiscal—for the book." ◆

John Y. Cole is the founding director of the Center for the Book.



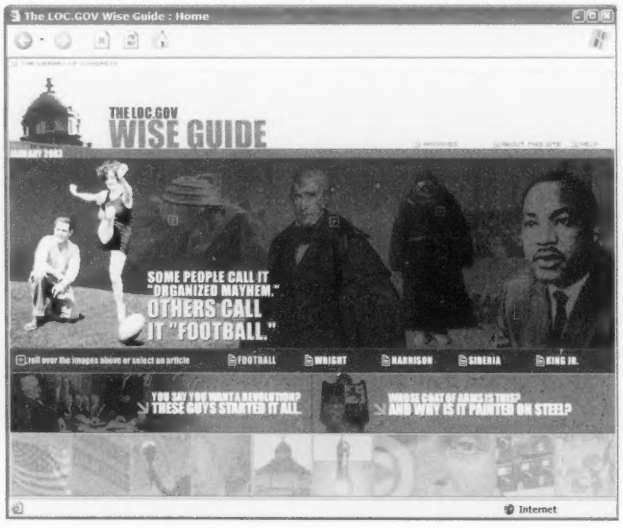
It's Fun to Know History

"Wise Guide" Helps Users Navigate Library's Web Site

The Library's Public Affairs Office (PAO) has developed the Wise Guide, a new online monthly magazine that guides newcomers and casual visitors to educational and useful resources on the Library's Web site in a digestible, visually appealing way.

The Wise Guide made its public debut in the Library's pavilion at the second National Book Festival in October 2002, and a variety of internal audiences have previewed the magazine with enthusiasm. Guy Lamolinara, now with the Office of Strategic Initiatives, and John Sayers developed the site in conjunction with 415, a San Francisco-based Web design firm.

The monthly Web magazine, which can be accessed from the Library's home page at **www.loc.gov**, features seven "articles" each month. Each article links to Library Web pages containing rich online materials from throughout the Library. Users unfamiliar with the network of pages on the Library's Web site will find the Wise Guide a helpful introductory tool.


The LOC.GOV Wise Guide : Home
THE LOC.GOV
WISE GUIDE
SOME PEOPLE CALL IT "ORGANIZED MAYHEM." OTHERS CALL IT "FOOTBALL."
FOOTBALL
WRIGHT
HARRISON
SIBERIA
KING JR.
YOU SAY YOU WANT A REVOLUTION? THESE GUYS STARTED IT ALL.
WHOSE COAT OF ARMS IS THIS? AND WHY IS IT PAINTED ON STEEL?
Internet

For example, the inaugural issue (now archived on the site) featured four rediscovered notebooks of Walt Whitman. The Wise Guide article linked to several online Whitman resources, including a Whitman Collection home page with links to Gazette stories and Preservation Directorate photos describing how the Library recovered and restored the notebooks. Ultimately, links lead the searcher into all of American Memory. The first four issues are now in the Archives section of the site. December's issue includes:

"What's this dog doing with his nose in a cone?" This item invites users to learn about Nipper, the famous dog on the label of RCA Victor Records. The story is part of an American Memory Special Presentation in the "Emile Berliner and the Birth of the Recording Industry" collection in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

"Whose toes are those?" The photographer doesn't say, but this Wise Guide story is based on the recently published Library of Congress-Kales Press book, "When They Were Young," which is also a current Library exhibition (on view through March 22).

"A Man with a Mission … in California." The Library's Global Gateway Web site is the inspiration for this article on the missions of California. The reader is provided with a link to the "America, Russia, and Meeting of Frontiers" presentation online.

"Miles of Aisles. What Place Has 530 Miles of Them?" From the "Fascinating Facts" brochure, available from "The Library Today" section of **www.loc.gov**, comes this and other amazing facts about the world's largest library.

And from the January issue:

"You say you want a revolution? These guys started it all." This article discusses the formative years of the United States, between 1774 and 1789, when 13 British colonies became a nation, with links to an American Memory site with more details about the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention, and to THOMAS, explaining what the 108th Congress is doing today.

"You think it's cold? This is cold!" This item links to information about Siberia in America, Russia, and the Meeting of Frontiers on the Global Gateway: World Culture & Resources Web site, with many fascinating stories drawn from the Library's wealth of international materials. Users can even view Meeting of Frontiers in Russian as well as English.

This new feature is part of a larger effort to entice users to visit the Library's Web site, one of the leading online providers of electronic, educational content. In support of this effort, the Library of Congress is once again partnering with the Ad Council to create a public-service advertising campaign. The first campaign, one of the most successful in Ad Council history, has resulted in more than $150 million in donated television, radio and Web public-service ads that promoted "America's Library," the Library's educational site for families and kids.

The new companion campaign, which targets an adult audience, tells viewers that "It's Fun to Know History." The DDB Chicago advertising agency donated its services to create and design the ads.

A private, nonprofit organization with a 60-year history of marshaling volunteer talent from the advertising and media industries to deliver critical messages to the American public, the Ad Council has produced thousands of public-service campaigns that address pressing social issues of the day. Examples include Smokey Bear's "Only You Can Prevent Forest Fires," McGruff the Crime Dog's "Take a Bite Out of Crime," the United Negro College Fund's "A Mind Is a Terrible Thing to Waste," and "Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk." ◆

New on the National Film Registry

Librarian of Congress Adds 25 Films

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington announced in December 2002 his annual selection of 25 motion pictures to be added to the National Film Registry (see sidebar). This group of titles brings the total number of films placed on the registry since 1989 to 350.

Under the terms of the National Film Preservation Act of 1988, each year the Librarian names 25 "culturally, historically or aesthetically significant" motion pictures to the registry. The list is designed to reflect the full breadth and diversity of America's film heritage, thus increasing public awareness of the richness of American cinema and the need for its preservation. As Billington said in making the announcement: "Our film heritage is America's living past. It celebrates the creativity and inventiveness of diverse communities and our nation as a whole. By preserving American films, we safeguard a significant element of our cultural history.

"The films we choose are not necessarily either the 'best' American films ever made or the most famous," Billington added. "But they are films that continue to have cultural, historical or aesthetic significance—and, in many cases, represent countless other films also deserving of recognition. The selection of a film, I stress, is not an endorsement of its ideology or content, but rather a recognition of the film's importance to American film and cultural history and to history in general."

The lobby card for "From Here to Eternity," one of the classics chosen for this year's National Film Registry, featured its stars and the prelude to the famous kiss on the beach between Burt Lancaster and Deborah Kerr.

This year's selections span the 20th century from 1901 to 1991 and encompass films ranging from Hollywood classics to lesser-known, but still vital, works. Films named this year include: "Alien," "The Bad and the Beautiful," "The Black Stallion," "From Stump to Ship," "Fuji," "The Pearl," "This is Cinerama," "This is Spinal Tap" and "Through Navajo Eyes."

Following intensive discussions with the National Film Preservation Board, Billington chose this year's titles after evaluating nearly 1,000 films nominated by the public. He also consulted with the members of his advisory board on registry film selection and national film preservation policy, along with the Library's own Motion Picture Division staff.

"Taken together, the 350 films in the National Film Registry represent a stunning range of American filmmaking—including Hollywood features, documentaries, avant-garde and amateur productions, films of regional interest, ethnic, animated, and short film subjects—all deserving recognition, preservation and access by future generations. As we begin this new millennium, the registry stands among the finest summations of American cinema's wondrous first century," Billington said.

This key component of American cultural history, however, remains a legacy with much already lost or in peril. As Billington observed: "In spite of the heroic efforts of archives, the motion picture industry and others, America's film heritage, by any measure, is an endangered species. Fifty percent of the films produced before 1950, and 80 to 90 percent made before 1920, have disappeared forever. Sadly, our enthusiasm for watching films has proved far greater than our commitment to preserving them. And, ominously, more films are lost each year—through the ravages of nitrate deterioration, color-fading and the recently discovered 'vinegar syndrome,' which threatens the acetate-based [safety] film stock on which the vast majority of motion pictures, past and present, have been reproduced."

Billington lauded recent landmark developments in the film preservation field, including the continuing development of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Va., which is being built with generous support from the Packard Humanities Institute and is scheduled to open in 2005; and the Moving Image Collections (MIC), a joint project of the Library of Congress, the Association of Moving Image Archivists, Rutgers University, Georgia Tech, the University of Washington and many other institutions.

The MIC recently received a $900,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to begin creation of the nation's first online integrated catalog of moving images, a Web-based gateway to invaluable films held at archives throughout the world. Noted film critic and historian Leonard Maltin, who is also an at-large alternate member of the National Film Preservation Board, recently remarked: "Film researchers, archivists and buffs around the world have been eagerly awaiting the day when one could determine, easily and definitively, which films exist and where. It's high time for this project to come to fruition."

For each title named to the registry, the Library of Congress works to ensure that the film is preserved for all time, either through the Library's massive motion picture preservation program or through collaborative ventures with other archives, motion picture studios, and independent filmmakers. The Library of Congress contains the largest collections of film and television in the world, from the earliest surviving copyrighted motion picture to the latest feature releases. For more information, visit the National Film Preservation Board Web site at **www.loc.gov/film**.

Films Selected for the National Film Registry in 2002 by the Library of Congress

1. "**Alien**" (1979); the influential, spine-tingling sci-fi film where one learns that "in space no one can hear you scream"
2. "**All My Babies**" (1953); George Stoney's landmark educational film used to educate midwives in Georgia and throughout the South
3. "**The Bad and the Beautiful**" (1952); featuring Kirk Douglas as a ruthless film producer in one of Hollywood's most memorable examinations of its culture
4. "**Beauty and the Beast**" (1991); Disney's delightful adaptation of the classic fairy tale and the first animated feature to earn an Oscar nomination as Best Picture
5. "**The Black Stallion**" (1979); Carroll Ballard's evocative and visually stunning children's classic
6. "**Boyz N the Hood**" (1991); John Singleton's landmark debut film, an innovative look at life and the tough choices present for kids growing up in South Central Los Angeles
7. "**Theodore Case Sound Tests: Gus Visser and His Singing Duck**" (1925); famed tests of sound on film which influenced studio boss William Fox, in this case a hilarious recreation of a vaudeville act
8. "**The Endless Summer**" (1966); Bruce Brown's droll documentary of two surfers and their around-the-world quest for the "perfect wave," which made millions of dollars despite an unorthodox distribution strategy
9. "**From Here to Eternity**" (1953); the James Jones novel powerfully brought to screen with a dynamite cast, featuring one of the most romantic, and imitated, outdoor scenes ever
10. "**From Stump to Ship**" (1930); a once-forgotten 1930 logging film that has become a touchstone of cultural identity for Maine residents
11. "**Fuji**" (1974); Robert Breer's avant-garde replication (blending techniques of rotoscope, live-action imagery and line drawing) of a train ride past Mt. Fuji
12. "**In the Heat of the Night**" (1967); Sidney Poitier stars as the memorable "Mister Tibbs," who solves a crime his way
13. "**Lady Windermere's Fan**" (1925); famed silent adaption of the Oscar Wilde play, marked by deft illustrations of "the Lubitsch touch" from director Ernst Lubitsch
14. "**Melody Ranch**" (1938); one of the best vehicles for Gene Autry as the singing cowboy
15. "**The Pearl**" (1948); a landmark among English-language Mexican classics released for Hispanic audiences in the United States, which features breathtaking cinematography by Gabriel Figueroa
16. "**Punch Drunks**" (1934); rollicking Three Stooges farce in which Curly goes from Milquetoast to champion boxer whenever "Pop Goes the Weasel" is played
17. "**Sabrina**" (1954); classic romantic comedy, where Audrey Hepburn most choose between Humphrey Bogart and William Holden
18. "**Star Theatre**" (1901); a dazzling 1901 time-lapse special effects film showing demolition of the New York City theater
19. "**Stranger Than Paradise**" (1984); director Jim Jarmusch's influential, minimalist view of three persons' journey across America
20. "**This Is Cinerama**" (1952); a breathtaking, sensational travelog, and the public debut of the new Cinerama widescreen process, using three cameras and three projectors
21. "**This Is Spinal Tap**" (1984); Rob Reiner's deft "mockumentary" parody of a fictitious, touring heavy metal band that places its faith in "the amplifier which goes to 11"
22. "**Through Navajo Eyes**" (series, 1966); a pioneering series of anthropological films
23. "**Why Man Creates**" (1968); an animated paean to the concept of creativity by legendary film title sequence designer Saul Bass
24. "**Wild and Woolly**" (1917);
25. "**Wild River**" (1960); Elia Kazan's moving, evocative look at 1930s Depression-era Tennessee, where Tennessee Valley Authority agent Montgomery Clift tries to persuade an elderly woman to leave home so a dam can be built

Humphrey Bogart vies for the affections of Audrey Hepburn (in the title role as the daughter of a chauffeur) in "Sabrina" (1954), a Billy Wilder-directed vehicle selected for this year's National Film Registry.

Preserving Zuni Tales

American Folklife Center Receives Rex Foundation Award

The American Folklife Center (AFC) of the Library of Congress has received a $10,000 Ralph J. Gleason Award from the Rex Foundation for its work in preserving the oral tradition and history of the Zuni tribe in the American Southwest through "Save Our Sounds," a joint project with the Smithsonian Institution's Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage to restore and preserve original sound recordings of audio treasures in both institutions.

The award was formally presented to AFC Director Peggy Bulger on Dec. 3, 2002, at an evening reception for "Save Our Sounds" at the Library of Congress by Rex Foundation board member Mickey Hart, former drummer of the Grateful Dead. The Rex Foundation is a non-profit charitable organization established in 1983 by friends and members of the Grateful Dead. The Ralph J. Gleason Award was established in 1986 to recognize outstanding contributions to culture in memory of the pioneering jazz and pop music journalist Ralph J. Gleason (1917-1975).

The Zuni Storytelling Collection consists of 222 audio recordings that document the oral tradition and history of the Zuni tribe in the American Southwest. The Zuni people laid the foundation for the Zuni Storytelling Collection in 1965 when they sought and received funding from the Office of Economic Opportunity to record their oral literature. Nineteen community elders were selected by the project to relate traditional Zuni folktales in the tribal language for the purpose of documentation. A generation now deceased, these respected tribal members contributed more than 800 stories, 400-plus hours of recorded cultural/linguistic documentation, and approximately eight "telapna:we"—epic-length Zuni folktales that take an hour or longer to relate.

The collection remained in the possession of the Zuni Pueblo until 1990, when the tribe realized that the original master reels, an irretrievable cultural resource, were old, brittle and in danger of becoming unstable and unusable. Working with Andrew Wiget of the New Mexico Heritage Center, the Zuni Tribal Council determined that the recordings should be transferred to the American Folklife Center so that these important cultural resources could be preserved. The transaction was given the blessing of the Zuni tribe in the form of a Council Resolution (M70-90-L094) and the American Folklife Center received the master tapes for the Zuni Collection in 1996. Through the "Save Our Sounds" program, the Folklife Center will process, document and digitize the collection for research use. The center will then store the Zuni Collection master reels and their digital copies in a controlled environment to ensure their longevity.

James Hardin

Members of the Cellicion Traditional Zuni Dancers, a group that performed traditional music and dance from Zuni Pueblo, N. M., in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium, Nov. 13, 2002, before the final concert in the Folklife Center's series "Homegrown 2002: The Music of America."

The American Folklife Center was created in 1976 by Congress to "preserve and present" American folklife through programs of research, documentation, archival preservation, reference service, live performance, exhibition, publication and training. The AFC includes the Archive of Folk Culture, established in the Library of Congress in 1928 and now one of the largest collections of ethnographic material in the world. For more information on the American Folklife Center and the "Save Our Sounds" project, visit the center's Web site, **www.loc.gov/folklife**. For more information about the Rex Foundation, see **www.rexfoundation.org**. ◆

Poetry Prize

Alice Fulton Wins 2002 Bobbitt Award

The 2002 Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry will be awarded to Alice Fulton on March 19 at the Library of Congress. This year's prize, the seventh to be given, was awarded to Fulton for her book, "Felt," published in 2001 by W. W. Norton. A public reception honoring Fulton will follow her reading in the Montpelier Room of the Madison Building.

The biennial, privately funded $10,000 prize, given on behalf of the nation, recognizes the most distinguished book of poetry written by an American and published during the preceding two years. The prize is donated by the family of the late Mrs. O.P. Bobbitt of Austin, Tex., in her memory, and established at the Library of Congress. Bobbitt was the late President Lyndon B. Johnson's sister. While a graduate student in Washington, D.C., during the 1930s, Rebekah Johnson met college student O.P. Bobbitt when they both worked in the cataloging department of the Library of Congress. They married and returned to Texas.

In addition to its selection for this year's Bobbitt Prize, "Felt" was chosen by the Los Angeles Times as one of the Best Books of 2001 and as a finalist for the Los Angeles Times Book Award in Poetry. Fulton's other collections include "Sensual Math" (1995); "Powers of Congress" (1990, reissued 2001); "Palladium" (1986), winner of the 1985 National Poetry Series and the 1987 Society of Midland Authors Award; and "Dance Script with Electric Ballerina" (1983, reissued 1996), winner of the 1982 Associated Writing Programs Award. She is also the author of a collection of prose, "Feeling as a Foreign Language: The Good Strangeness of Poetry" (1999).

Fulton is the recipient of many other awards and honors, including fellowships from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Ingram Merrill Foundation, the Guggenheim Foundation, the Michigan Society of Fellows, and the Fine Arts Work Center in Provincetown, Mass. Her work has been included in five editions of "The Best American Poetry" series and in the 10th Anniversary edition, "The Best of the Best American Poetry, 1988-1997," edited by Harold Bloom. Her 39-page sequence of poems called "Give" was included in "After Ovid: New Metamorphoses," edited by Michael Hofmann and James Lasdun (1995). She has received a Pushcart Prize, the Bess Hokin award from Poetry magazine, the Elizabeth Matchett Stover Award from Southwest Review, and the Emily Dickinson and Consuelo Ford awards from the Poetry Society of America.

Currently professor of English at Cornell University, Fulton has been a visiting professor at the University of California, Los Angeles; Ohio State University; Columbus University; and the University of North Carolina, Wilmington. In 1994, she received an honorary doctor of letters degree from the State University of New York. In 1990, she was honored with the Henry Russel Award in teaching at the University of Michigan. She was a member of the American delegation at the 1988 Chinese/American Writers' Conference held in Beijing, Xian, Leshan, Wuhan and Shanghai in the People's Republic of China.

The winner of the 2002 Bobbitt Prize was chosen by a three-member jury appointed in July by a selection committee composed of the Librarian of Congress, the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, a publisher named by the Academy of American Poets and a literary critic nominated by the Bobbitt family. The jury for this year's prize was David Baker, Eamon Grennan and Heather McHugh.

"Full of animated, charged poems," said the 2002 jury. "Alice Fulton's latest collection sizzles with logophilia and tropes, is blessed with the kind of direct wiring between sensation and language, feeling and form, that strikes first with physical and then with intellectual and emotional wallop. Hers is a poetic sensibility at once remarkably comprehensive and remarkably precise, and "Felt," her best book so far, is possessed of great velocity, great staying-power." ◆

Literature for Kids Online

International Children's Digital Library Debuts at Library

By DONNA URSCHEL

The ICDL is a five-year research project of the University of Maryland's Human-Computer Interaction Lab and the Internet Archive. The project brings together children, librarians, publishers and software developers to develop a digital library that addresses the needs of children, ages 3 to 13.

The Library of Congress is contributing digitized versions of 50 books from its collections to the new International Children's Digital Library (ICDL), a Web site that is making children's literature from around the globe available online.

The ICDL Web site, **www.icdlbooks.org**, which is free and available to anyone with Internet access, recently made its debut at the Library. From an initial offering of 175 books from 30 cultures in 18 languages, the site will grow to 10,000 children's books drawn from 100 cultures over the next five years.

To mark the site's debut, the Library hosted an event in November in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building. The event attracted several hundred members of the library, university and publishing communities who came to celebrate the effort to make children's literature digitally available around the globe.

The Library's digitized contributions are books in the public domain, published before 1923, which were selected from the general collections and from the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The Digital Scan Center of the Library's Information Technology Services office performed the scanning.

Jane Gilchrist, head of the Children's Literature Team in the History and Literature Cataloging Division, said Library staff had selected about 200 books and then invited 15 project members, including children, to the Library last April to review the titles for addition to the children's digital library. Titles from the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division were displayed by Gerald Wager, head of the division's Reference and Reader Services Section.

"They were favorably impressed," said Gilchrist, who enjoyed showing the works to the attentive children.

Nine other libraries have donated titles to the project, including the national libraries of New Zealand, Switzerland, Croatia, and Singapore, Bibliotheca Alexandrina, the Finnish Institute for Children's Literature, the Helsinki University Library, the Swiss Institute for Child and Youth Media, and the Prange Collection of the University of Maryland.

Sample Web page from the ICDL Web site

The $3.3 million project is funded by the National Science Foundation, the Institute for Museum and Library Services, the Kahle/Austin Foundation and the Markle Foundation.

Twelve publishers are part of the project, too, donating use of titles under copyright. They are interested in bringing literature to children worldwide and in gathering research on the intellectual property issues. They will try to determine, through this project, the effects of digital access on the material and whether this access is fair to authors, illustrators and others. The publishers include HarperCollins, Scholastic, Random House, Children's Book Press and Getty Publications.

Seven children, ages 7 to 11, helped design the Web site, along with educators, librarians and technologists. Consequently, the site is organized and presented in a child-friendly format. When the research team asked the children how they wanted to look for books, the youngsters did not mention the Dewey Decimal System. Instead, they hunt for books based on how the books make them feel, such as happy or scary; or types of characters, such as animals; or where the stories take place.

Ann Carlson Weeks, a University of Maryland professor who is part of the ICDL team, said the project hopes to generate useful research in five areas. One objective is to determine the appropriate interfaces, or graphic symbols, that will help children successfully access the books. A second is the intellectual property issues that involve the publishers and authors. A third consideration is the effectiveness of using an intergenerational, interdisciplinary design team. The fourth issue is how schools, teachers, and public libraries can benefit from the resource; and the fifth is to determine how this digital resource contributes to libraries' collections development.

The mission of the International Children's Digital Library is to bring a new world of literature to children everywhere. Even in poor villages, there are usually one or two comput-

continued on page 27

Honora Causa

Librarian Receives Honorary Doctorate from Oxford

By GAIL FINEBERG

James H. Billington was awarded an honorary degree (D.Phil.) from Oxford University on Nov. 8, 2002, as part of a celebration of the 400th anniversary of Oxford's Bodleian Library, which was founded in 1602.

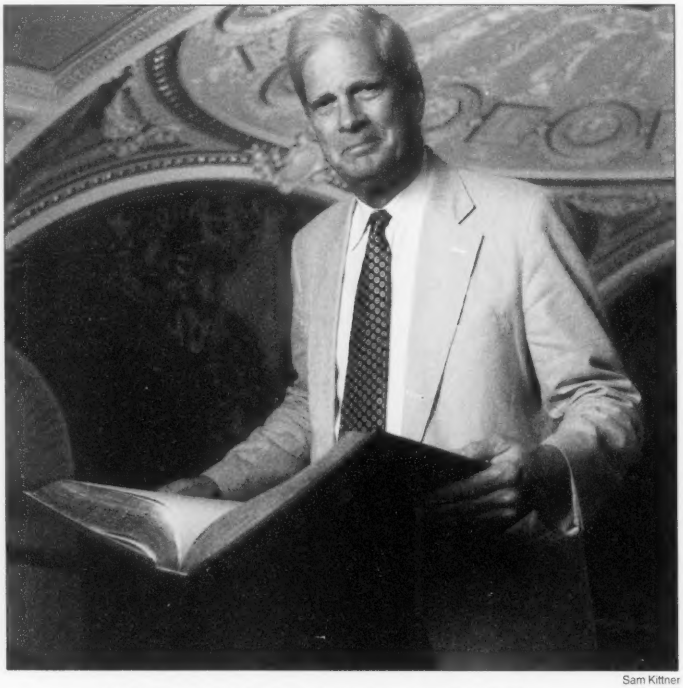
A public orator of Balliol College, where the Librarian received his doctorate in Russian history in 1953, read the citation for the degree of doctor of letters (D. Litt.) in Latin. Excerpts from the English translation follow:

"We all know the famous declaration of the poet Milton: 'A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit.' But who is it who takes charge of the books, who looks after them, and who duly produces them and makes them available to us as readers? For that we owe a debt of gratitude to the noble army of librarians."

"Dr. Billington presides over a library of enormous resources, which possesses more books, perhaps, than any other. ..."

The orator commented on Billington's vision of opening the Library's resources to the world via the Internet: "... we have before us a man convinced that books are for use and meant to be read. He is thoroughly acquainted with the whole range of humane subjects, and he has worked to make the riches of his Library generally accessible, using computerized equipment of enormous power, which secures easy access even for those of us who are not, perhaps, highly computer literate. There is a program called Thomas, which, surprisingly, is free from doubt or ambiguity of any kind."

After citing Billington's academic and publishing background, the orator presented the degree: "A Balliol Orator presents to a Balliol Chancellor a Balliol man, James Hadley Billington, the recipient of many honors, a great scholar, a great communicator of scholarship, and the head of a very great library, for admission to the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters."



Sam Kittner

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington

Oxford, the oldest English-speaking university in the world, is Billington's alma mater. A Rhodes Scholar, he received a doctorate from Balliol College in 1953 after graduating with highest honors from Princeton University in 1950. The orator noted that Billington then pursued his studies in Russia, Finland and France, and has published books about Russian history and literature. Knowing Russia before and after the Communist system, the orator said, Billington "handles those enormous and highly complex subjects with the greatest erudition and insight."

Billington has received 33 honorary degrees, as well as the Woodrow Wilson Award from Princeton University (1992), the UCLA Medal (1999), and the Pushkin Medal of the International Association of the Teachers of Russian Language and Culture (2000). Most recently, he was awarded honorary doctorates from the University of Tblisi in Georgia (1999) and the Russian State University for the Humanities in Moscow (2001).

The other Oxford award recipients on this occasion were Lynne Brindley, chief executive of the British Library; Sir Brian Follett, chairman of the Arts and Humanities Research Board for the United Kingdom; and Paul LeClerc, chief executive officer of the New York Public Library.

The Bodleian Library was founded by the scholar and diplomat Sir Thomas Bodley and opened to readers on Nov. 8, 1602. As one of the most heavily used libraries in the world, its reading rooms seat more than 2,000 readers and serve the general public, as well as Oxford scholars. Its Hebrew manuscripts are considered by many experts to be the finest collection anywhere, and its scientific department is the largest nongovernment library for science and technology in Europe. Its law library gives open access to the largest selection of legal material anywhere in Britain. Its 9 million manuscripts, maps, musical scores, printed books, microforms, and electronic datasets occupy 107 miles of shelving. ◆

Gail Fineberg is the editor of the Library's staff newspaper, The Gazette.

Winston Churchill's Cold War

Kissinger Scholar Discusses New Book

By JOHN M. MARTIN

This is one of a series of presentations by scholars in the Library's John W. Kluge Center. Through a generous endowment from its namesake, the Library established the Kluge Center in 2000 to bring together the world's best thinkers to stimulate, energize, and distill wisdom from the Library's rich resources and to interact with policymakers in Washington, D.C. The Kluge Center houses five senior Kluge Chairs (American Law and Governance, Countries and Cultures of the North, Countries and Cultures of the South, Technology and Society, and Modern Culture); other senior-level chairs (Henry A. Kissinger Chair, Cary and Ann Maguire Chair in American History and Ethics, and the Harissios Papamarkou Chair in Education); and nearly 25 post-doctoral fellows.

"From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe ... and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow."

Winston Churchill made his now famous "Iron Curtain" speech at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., on March 5, 1946, an event that many have seen as the symbolic inauguration of the Cold War. Klaus Larres, the current Henry Alfred Kissinger Scholar at the Library of Congress, outlined Churchill's efforts to end the Cold War with the help of multilateral negotiations in his lecture on Dec. 5, marking the release of his new book, "Churchill's Cold War: the Politics of Personal Diplomacy" (Yale University Press, 2002) .

Larres emphasized that in spite of Churchill's reputation as an ardent opponent of Soviet expansionism, unapologetic imperialist, and staunchly conservative politician, after 1945 he championed the cause of a negotiated settlement of the Cold War, and harbored the firm conviction that he, Churchill, was just the man to achieve it.

In his presentation, Larres briefly surveyed the existing literature which mostly focuses on Churchill's World War II politics and noted that "Churchill scholarship runs the gamut from hagiography to hatchet job." Churchill, for his part, seemed unconcerned with the verdict of future generations. "'History will be kind to me,' Churchill said, 'for I intend to write it myself.'"

Prime Minister Winston Churchill takes a walk during a break in his conference with President Franklin Roosevelt in Casablanca, Morocco, in January 1943.

Churchill's ultimately unsuccessful efforts to resolve the East-West conflict sprang from a mixture of motives. According to Larres, Churchill, a son of the 19th century, could not accept anything less than a world power role for the United Kingdom. Churchill thus actively sought the role of Cold War peacemaker to enable his country to be a mediator betweem East and West in the Cold War and achieve a rapprochement, guaranteed by Britain, between the Soviet Union and a reunited but neutral Germany.

Churchill saw continued confrontation with Soviet Russia as a looming disaster and believed that he, as a soldier, statesman and historian, was uniquely qualified to avert

that calamity. Larres noted that Churchill's push for an early, negotiated settlement to the Cold War was characterized by a penchant for diplomacy via personal relationships and a tendency to grandstand. In seeking a return to Big Power summit meetings, like those he held during the war with Roosevelt and Stalin, Churchill sought to recreate the environment in which he thrived. His single-minded quest often caused consternation in Washington and West Germany.

Larres observed that it also annoyed the senior leaders of his own Conservative Party and the officials in the British Foreign Office. And he quoted British historian A.J.P. Taylor, who said that "Churchill lived for crisis, he profited from crisis, and if crisis didn't exist, he invented it."

After the electoral defeat of Clement Atlee's Labor government, Churchill returned as prime minister in October 1951. The tension between Churchill's ambition to overcome the Cold War and Britain's reduced role in the world helped undermine a January 1952 meeting with President Truman in Washington, where Churchill had gone to press his idea for a "Big Three" summit meeting between the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain. Larres outlined that Truman "knew that politically a summit with the Communists wouldn't float in America" and he was therefore unenthusiastic when Churchill attempted to convince him of a three-power meeting with Stalin.

A few months later, Stalin's death in early March 1953 gave Churchill a real chance to arrange a summit meeting with the new collective leadership in Moscow. Anthony Eden, Churchill's foreign secretary and heir apparent, opposed the idea of approaching the Soviets, Larres said. But during Eden's extended illness in the summer of 1953, Churchill made himself acting foreign secretary and continued to urge a "Big Three" summit conference. To Churchill's disappointment, said Larres, the new Eisenhower administration chose ideological confrontation instead of rapprochement with Stalin's successors in the Kremlin. Eisenhower, in turn, was annoyed by what he viewed as Churchill's presumptuousness about knowing how best to overcome the Cold War. Moreover, "Churchill tended to treat Ike as a junior," Larres said, "failing to realize that Eisenhower had, in fact, eclipsed him as the world's senior statesman."

Churchill speaking before Congress in Washington, D.C., in Dec. 1941, after the U.S. declared war on the Axis powers

Churchill fell seriously ill himself in June 1953 and both Washington and West Germany used the opportunity to undermine the ailing prime minister's summit proposal. Churchill could do little to prevent it. In December 1953, Churchill, Eisenhower and Joseph Laniel, the new French premier, and their foreign ministers met in Bermuda. The conference proved to be Churchill's last summit meeting. At Bermuda, Larres said, Churchill continued to push for a top-level summit with the Soviets. However, the conference yielded few results and ended in chaos and personal animosity. Larres quoted a frustrated Anthony Eden, writing to his wife: "Please make me retire before I begin to behave like the current Prime Minister."

According to Larres, both lack of American support and Soviet suspicion combined to defeat Churchill's personal diplomacy. Eisenhower vehemently disagreed with Churchill. He did not want to propitiate the Soviets, since he believed there had been no change in their global agenda to destroy the capitalist West. The Russians, for their part, said Larres, didn't trust Churchill and viewed his initiative as some kind of Western trap. Churchill's renewed initiative in the summer of 1954 to overcome the Cold War by yet again attempting to convene a "Big Three" summit meeting also failed. Although Churchill approached Soviet foreign minister Molotov directly, the Soviets showed no more than lukewarm interest in Churchill's proposal. The Eisenhower administration in turn was deeply annoyed about the British Prime Minister's unilateral and uncoordinated initiative.

Only in 1955 did the United States become much more open to the idea of negotiation with the Soviets, Larres emphasized. In April 1955 the ailing Churchill had retired and Washington believed that his successor Anthony Eden, who represented the United Kingdom at the Geneva summit conference in July 1955, was a much "safer pair of hands." Unlike Churchill, Eden could be relied upon not to propose any imaginative initiatives to change the West's entire Cold War strategy. Even more crucial was the fact that in early May 1955 West Germany had become fully integrated into the western alliance when the country joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). With Churchill out of the way and the German problem temporarily resolved, a summit meeting with the Soviets was seen as less dangerous than hitherto in Washington.

"Despite his faults," Larres argued, "Winston Churchill was the only Western statesman in power to entertain the notion of resolving, rather than fighting, the Cold War. ... He should not be regarded as a stereotypical cold-warrior, as generally perceived, but as a genuine peace-maker and perhaps even as the forerunner of the détente of the 1970s".

Klaus Larres holds the Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations during the 2002-03 academic year. He is also a visiting fellow at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C., and Jean Monnet Professor in European foreign and security policy at Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland. Among his other recent publications are "The Cold War: Essential Readings" (edited with A. Lane, Longman, 2001) and "Uneasy Allies: British-German Relations and European Integration Since 1945" (Oxford University Press, 2000). ◆

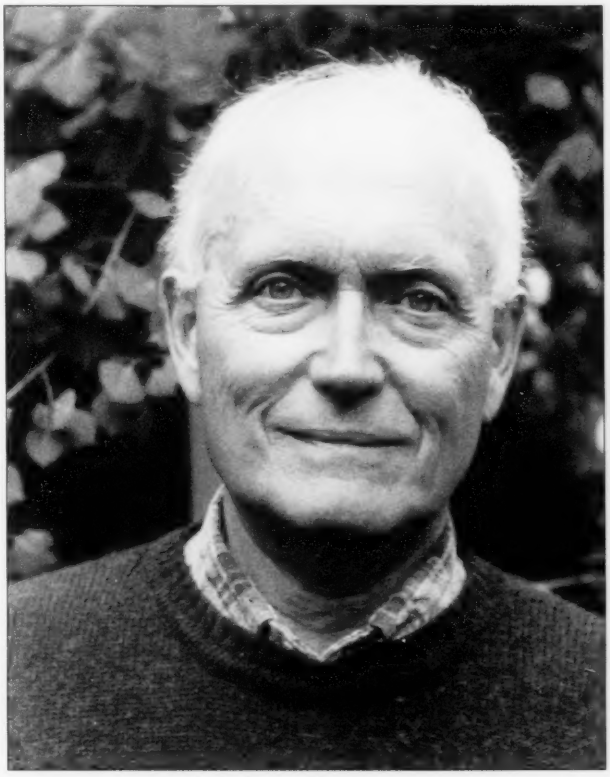
John M. Martin is a copyright examiner in the Visual Arts Section of the Copyright Office.

Pen of Fire—or Poison Pen?

Library's Newspaper Collections Aided Research

By GENE BERRY

The Center for the Book's Books & Beyond author series featured Peter Bridges discussing his new book, "Pen of Fire," the first full-length biography of Confederate editor and champion John Moncure Daniel, on Nov. 18, 2002, at the Library. Co-sponsored by the Newspaper Section of the Serial and Government Publications Division, the program continued the series' investigation of topics of special interest to the Library, their relationship to various Library collections, and, in this case, those Library resources which aided the investigation of a life that was found by the biographer to be "interesting and full of action, but not pretty."



Peter Bridges

Born in Stafford, Va., in 1825, Daniel became an influential editor of the Richmond Examiner, before being appointed American envoy to the Kingdom of Sardinia at Turin at the age of 27, one of the youngest-ever heads of an American diplomatic mission. He served seven years in Turin, weathering personal scandal to become a forceful and effective representative, possibly affecting the course of Italian re-unification, before returning to his newspaper in 1861 as the Southern states were seceding from the Union. He became, according to Bridges, the "most influential editor in the Confederacy and the arch-enemy of Jefferson Davis."

Daniel was pro-slavery, anti-Semitic, and opinionated, and he wielded the power of his position and the passion of his pen to fuel public sentiment, Bridges said. He added that some credited Daniel's pen with being the catalyst for Virginia's secession from the Union.

Although he died at 39 (as a result of his ninth duel, with the last treasurer of the Confederacy), Daniel led a large life rife with political and personal intrigue and scandal, according to Bridges. Hailing from a once-prosperous old Virginia family, and nephew of a U.S. Supreme Court justice, he dreamed of rebuilding the ancestral homestead in Stafford, Va.. Daniel was the first to recognize the genius and profligate in Edgar Allan Poe, another Richmond citizen, and was unafraid to advertise both observations in the pages of his newspaper, Bridges said. He eventually had to scare a drunken Poe from following through on his challenge to a duel.

Bridges acknowledged that he spent many hours in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room, Manuscript Division, and the Main Reading Room at the Library, piecing together the measure of a man admired by many during his brief life, hated by more (northerners and southerners alike), and ignored by biographers for far too many years. Bridges stated during his talk that he felt Daniel's story was "an interesting tale that needed to be told." Those wanting to know more about an enigmatic life, large enough for the big screen, can read more about John Moncure Daniel in Bridges' book just published by the Kent State University Press.

The Library as a repository of primary and secondary research materials, including extensive microfilm and electronic holdings, offers innumerable research opportunities to a sleuth/scholar in pursuit of information. In the case of Daniel's newspaper, the Library holds both microfilm and bound issues of the Richmond Examiner from 1861 through April 3, 1865, the period when Daniel was both editor and the "conscience of the Confederacy." Electronic databases such as Accessible Archives and Proquest's Historical News files, as well as substantial holdings of other newspapers for the Civil War period, are also invaluable research tools for this period and readily available for use at the Library. ◆

Gene Berry is the administrative officer for the Serials and Government Publications Division.

Benefits and Challenges of the Internet

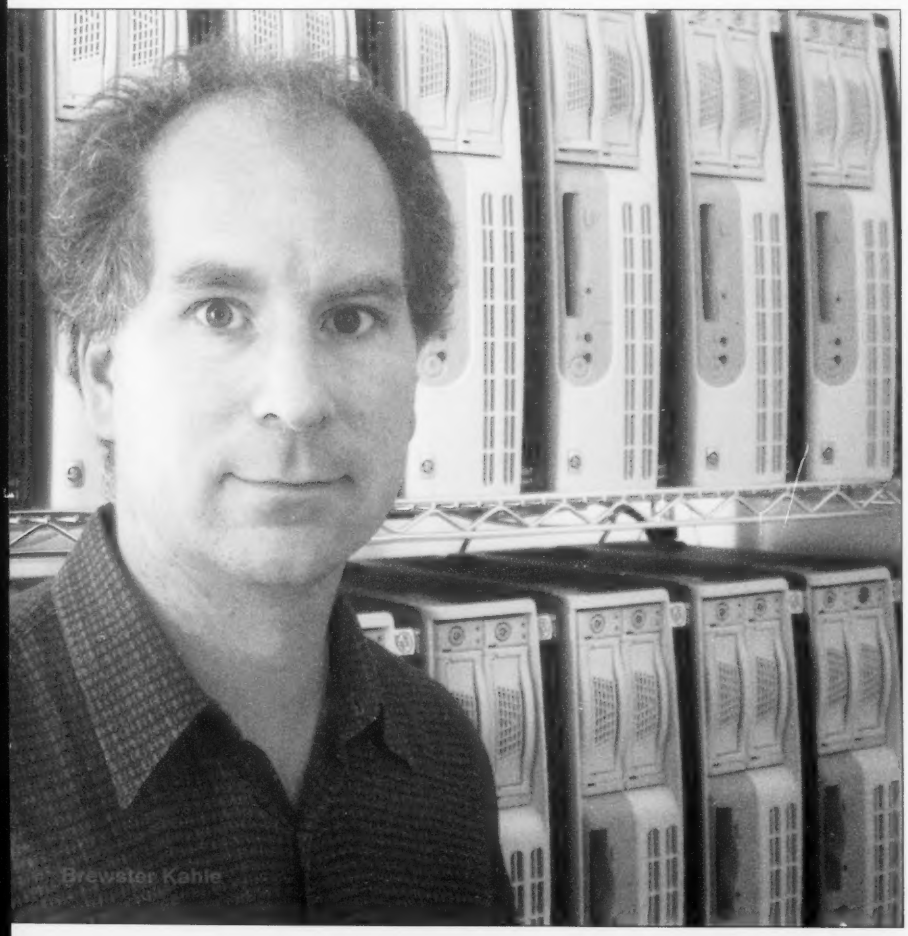
Kahle on Digital Materials; Carbo on Information Ethics

By LAURA GOTTESMAN

Brewster Kahle and Toni Carbo were invited to speak as part of the Library of Congress' Luminary Lectures @ Your Library series (**www.loc.gov/rr/program/lectures**), which was initiated by the Public Service Collections Directorate to bring experts in various areas of librarianship to the Library of Congress to share their expertise with LC staff and other D.C.-area librarians.

Brewster Kahle

The job of librarians is to make the best of universal knowledge, which is now accessible on the Internet, available to young learners, according to Brewster Kahle, digital librarian and director and co-founder of the Internet Archive (**www.archive.org**). Kahle spoke in late November 2002 before a full house in the Library's Pickford Theater on "Public Access to Digital Materials."



"We're at an interesting turning point," Kahle said. "The traditional role of libraries ... preservation and access ... enables us to go beyond what we were able to do in the past. Universal access to all human knowledge is within our grasp. Our job is to put the best our world has to offer within the reach of our children."

Kahle began his presentation by describing a recent trip he took around the country with his eight-year-old son in the Internet Archive Bookmobile. They crisscrossed the country, stopping at schools, libraries and museums along the way to print out and bind some of the 20,000 or so public domain books that Kahle says are currently available online. His goal was to draw attention to the Internet as a distribution medium for resources to people who need them. One stop at a school was so successful that it even surprised the teachers. "They thought the kids were not going to be able to read them, [but] the kids stayed for hours. They wanted to make books," he said.

Preservation and access recurred as themes throughout his talk. Kahle proposed that libraries take advantage of new preservation and access technologies to share cultural resources. He said, for example, "Cambodia has lost much of its culture; there are only three certified classical dancers left ... but there are Cambodian texts throughout the world. Let's digitize them and give them back.

"I am hoping that libraries on an international scale will engage in data swapping ... sharing their resources with other cultures, in other environments," Kahle said. "Libraries are the right civic institutions to do this. They've got money, creative people. Let's bring public access to the public domain."

Kahle said the Library of Congress should lead such efforts. "The world looks to the Library of Congress to solve [these problems]. What the Library does is copied; what the Library doesn't do is copied," he said.

(The Library already is leading such efforts by joining with the national libraries of Russia and Spain to digitize and share historical materials that document parallels in exploration and settlement of frontiers. The Library launched the first such Web site, Meeting of Frontiers, in January 2000; this site continues to expand with materi-

als from collections in the Library and Russian state archives. On March 3, 2000, King Juan Carlos I of Spain and the Librarian of Congress signed a pact by which the Library and the National Library of Spain would collaborate to share their collections electronically to illustrate their common history. The Library is now discussing the possibility of sharing collections electronically with national libraries in Brazil, Italy, and the Netherlands, among others.)

Kahle went on to discuss audio and video formats online, and the promise and constraints of making these materials freely accessible as well. In particular, he mentioned the Prelinger Archives, 48,000 "ephemeral" films recently acquired by the Library of Congress (see **www.loc.gov/today/pr/2002/02-106.html**), 1,300 of which have been digitized and are freely accessible through the Internet Archive (**www.archive.org/movies/prelinger.php**). "People are using these materials to write their own stories," Kahle said. "Libraries help people learn ... create; help us learn to come to our own conclusions."

Kahle mentioned several recent initiatives in which the Internet Archive is involved that support his vision of what the Internet might someday become, a medium providing unfettered access to materials "of the highest informational value and quality." One is the Million Books Project (**http://zeeb.library.cmu.edu/Libraries/LIT/Projects/1MBooks.html**), begun by the Carnegie Mellon University Libraries and funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF), which will provide access to one million books by 2005. Another is the International Children's Library (see **www.icdlbooks.org**), which is the product of a collaboration of the University of Maryland, the Internet Archive, the Library of Congress, and the NSF, among others, that has as its ultimate goal to digitize "10,000 books representing 100 books from 100 cultures around the world." (See related story in this issue on p. 19.)

"The Web is more than most people give it credit for; it is the mother of all media ... and the Net is currently where people turn for information resources," Kahle said, "[but] it currently does not contain the best the world has to offer."

An archived version of the cybercast of Kahle's lecture, including slides, is available at **www.loc.gov/rr/program/lectures**. See **www.loc.gov/rr/program/lectures/kahle.html** for the accompanying PowerPoint presentation.

Toni Carbo

Toni Carbo, professor in the School of Information Sciences and the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh, and current Madison Council Fellow in Library and Information Science at the John W. Kluge Center of the Library of Congress, presented a lecture in December titled "Information Ethics: Challenges for Library and Information Science Professionals."

"I found I got hooked early on in the field of [information] policy. ...

Toni Carbo

It brought me back to some of the concerns I've always had since being a child, of trying to right some of the inequities of the world. ... Being very involved in the civil rights movement in the '60s, I was concerned about equity of access to information ... one of the driving forces of why we need the Internet—why we need to close the digital divide."

Carbo, who is conducting research on information ethics and policy related to electronic government in the United States and the European Union, shared her thoughts on the ethical issues that most librarians are confronting today, because, as she put it, "These issues don't always get the attention they deserve."

"We [librarians] are advocates for our values, and I think if anything, we need to reflect even more on our values and speak up even more loudly as we see so many challenges to our values every day. We need to defend them and continue to earn the trust that's being placed in us."

She identified six trends in the provision of information services that have developed over the past 40 years, which she feels provide a context for understanding recent changes in the profession:

1) A greater focus on delivering individualized services;

2) The increasingly global nature of society, because of the Internet and associated technologies, resulting in a more diverse patron base;

3) The ability to connect across institutions, providing opportunities for interdisciplinary work and other forms of collaboration;

4) The challenge of blending old practices with new technologies;

5) The need for librarians to wear many different hats: as managers, resource procurers, creators/producers, teachers, advisors, preservers of culture, organizers of information, researcher, expert, advocate; and

6) A greater emphasis on trust and the integrity, balance and comprehensiveness of information.

Carbo also identified areas of librarianship and information science in which information ethics plays a key, although often unacknowledged role, such as collection development—making decisions as to "what to add to a collection and what to leave out ... sometimes individual beliefs enter into this process ... [as well] as external pressures from people who want us to add or exclude information from our collections." Carbo went on to say that the new forms of professional collaboration made possible by the Internet raise increasingly important questions about intellectual property rights and professional standards.

"Our field is one of the most trusted and we have done a lot to earn and keep the people's trust. ... To continue to do this, we have to continue to strive for integrity for ourselves, [for] the information we provide, and the institutions where we work."

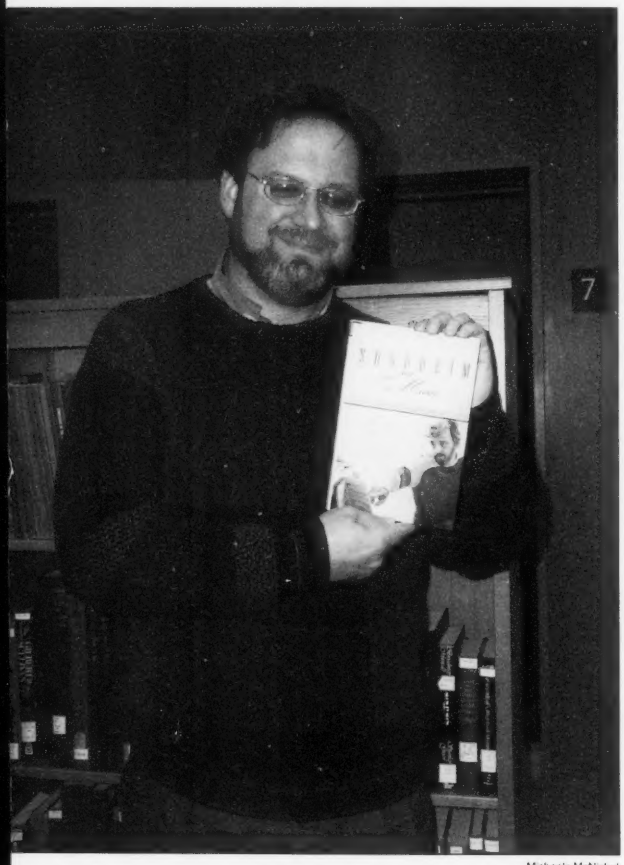
An archived cybercast of this lecture is available on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/program/lectures/carbo.html**. ◆

Laura Gottesman is a digital reference specialist in the Public Service Collections Directorate.

Sondheim on Music

Library Co-publishes Book on Composer

"Sondheim on Music: Minor Details and Major Decisions," a new book on the work of composer Stephen Sondheim, has been published by the Library of Congress in association with Scarecrow Press. The book is derived from transcripts of interviews that were conducted by author Mark Eden Horowitz over a three-day period in 1997 at Sondheim's New York City home. Using Sondheim's manuscripts as a reference, Horowitz focused the discussion on the composer's creative processes.



Michaela McNichol

Author and Library staffer Mark Eden Horowitz with his new book on the work of composer Stephen Sondheim

"We are grateful that Stephen Sondheim not only generously agreed to bequeath his manuscripts to the Library of Congress, but also consented to a series of videotaped interviews about his methodology," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "The Library is pleased to support the publication of these interviews, which anticipate the questions of future scholars."

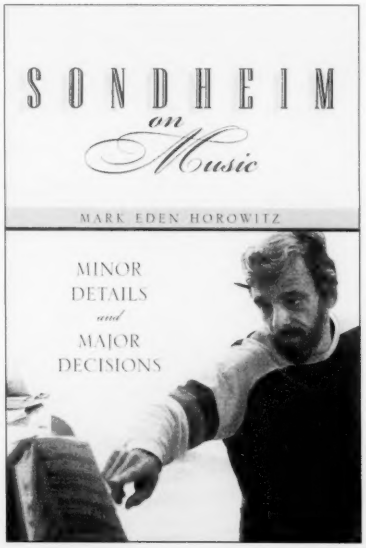
Beginning with a discussion of his latest work at the time, "Passion," and working back to "Pacific Overtures," this collection of interview transcripts details Sondheim's body of musical compositions. Among the topics discussed are the composer's approaches to dramatizing with music and lyrics; the creation and use of motifs and thematic material; the use of harmony, melody and rhythm to reflect character; the structuring of a score; and the practical aspects of collaboration.

Sondheim's anecdotes about his shows, his musings on art and musical theater, and his thoughts about those who have influenced his work, are part of these conversations. The composer's list of "Songs I Wish I'd Written" and his reasons behind some of the choices are also included. The work is complemented by the most complete listing of songs and discography of the composer's recordings to date, along with publishing information for his songs and scores, including vocal ranges.

The author, Mark Eden Horowitz, is a senior music specialist in the Music Division at the Library of Congress, where he has been the archivist for the collections of the papers of composers Leonard Bernstein, Jerome Kern, Frederick Loewe, Cole Porter and Richard Rodgers. He co-produced the Library's 70th Birthday Concert for Stephen Sondheim in 2000, and in 2002 presented the lecture series "Six by Sondheim," a joint presentation of the Library and the Smithsonian Resident Associates Program. He also taught "The American Musical on Stage and Screen" at Georgetown University and presented the lecture series "Masters of the Musical" for the Smithsonian. His articles and reviews have appeared in the Kurt Weill Quarterly and The Sondheim Review.

Prior to his appointment at the Library of Congress, Horowitz worked for more than a decade at the Arena Stage in Washington, D.C. He is a graduate of Clark University in Worcester, Mass., and studied musical composition privately with Asher Zlotnick.

"Sondheim on Music," a 401-page clothbound book, with more than 65 musical examples, most derived from the composer's sketches, is available in major bookstores nationwide for $39.95 and the Library's Sales Shop. Call toll-free (888) 682-3557, to order with a major credit card. ◆



Kids
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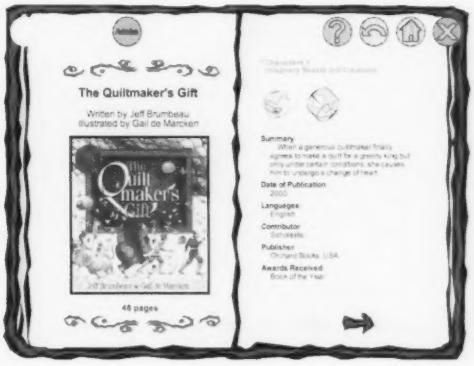
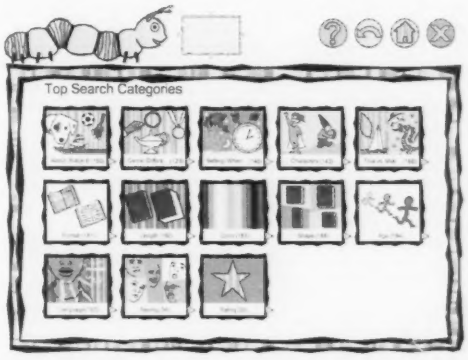
ers available for educational purposes and youngsters eager to see the colorful and inviting pages of books.

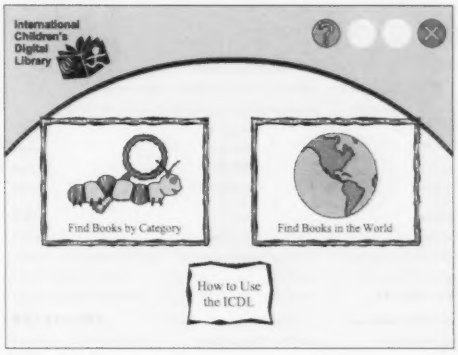
"Universal access to all human knowledge and culture is within our grasp, and this library project is bringing publishers, librarians and researchers together to make a system that works for children," said Brewster Kahle, director and co-founder of the Internet Archive.

And, as the ICDL staff likes to say, at this library the books will never be off the shelf. ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.







More pages from the ICDL Web site

Gifts of Israel

Library Receives Addition to Embassy Collection

The Library of Congress has recently received additions to an important collection from the Embassy of Israel. The new acquisition comprising 57 videos, eight DVDs, one music CD, eight monographs and 14 serials complements more than 100 items in the Embassy of Israel Collection, which was first presented to the Library in 1997 by Israeli Ambassador to the United States Eliahu Ben-Elissar.

Among the films are "Seeds of Hatred" and "Ticking Bomb," which deal with terrorism. Others, such as "Time for Peace," encourage peaceful coexistence for Israel and its Arab neighbors. The book and serial collection contain important research documents ranging from those dealing with the transfer of funds to terrorist organizations to the analysis of the content of elementary school textbooks in Syria. The music CD captures the sounds of Samaritan musical ensembles in the Holy Land.

"The Library greatly appreciates these additions to the Embassy of Israel Collection," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "These important items will supplement the Library's existing collections that document Israeli culture and related issues."

The collection covers a variety of subjects, including culture and society, the Holocaust, Jerusalem, the Israeli Defense Forces, international cooperation and peace initiatives. The material also covers the current political situation in the Middle East, including the explosion of violence in the region and the phenomenon of suicide bombers.

This material is provided under the terms of a Feb. 19, 1950, agreement between the United States and Israel (Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2169), under which the official publications of Israeli government agencies are made available to the Library of Congress.

Until recently, only paper copies of documents, microfiche and video formats were exchanged. With advances in modern technology, alternative formats such as DVDs and CDs are now available via exchange from government and non-governmental sources in Israel.

These recent additions to the Embassy of Israel Collection will be cataloged and made accessible to researchers and scholars worldwide on the Library's online public catalog (OPAC), at **http://catalog.loc.gov**. ◆

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